#### The Relative Risk of Driver Distractions

Jeff Caird, Ph.D., Professor University of Calgary, Canada

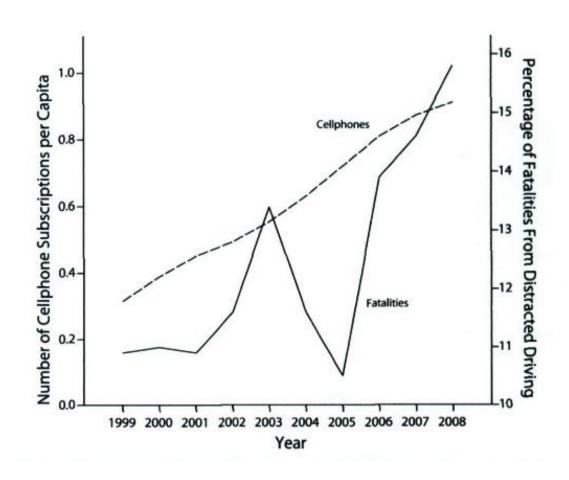


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## What is the Contribution of Distraction to U.S Traffic Fatalities?

Distracted fatalities increased from 10.9% (4563) to 15.8% (5870) of total fatalities (FARS) from 1999 to 2008.

Multiple regression analysis predicts that 16,141 additional distracted driving fatalities resulted from increases in texting volume for the years 2002 to 2007.



NHTSA (2009)

Wilson & Stimpson (2010)

### What Evidence Is Produced by Each Method?

#### **Method or ApproachFocus of Analysis**

Epidemiology Crashes, Fatalities, Injuries

Naturalistic Observation Crash, Near Crash, Behaviour

Driving Simulation Performance

Laboratory Abstract Task Performance

#### Which Distractions Contribute to Crashes?

Driver Distraction Category	1995 to 1999	2000 to 2003
Outside person, object, or event	<b>29.4</b> (2.4)	23.7*
Adjusting radio/cassette/CD	<b>11.4</b> (3.7)	2.9
Other occupant	<b>10.9</b> (1.7)	20.8
Moving object in vehicle	<b>4.3</b> (1.6)	3.7
Other device/object	<b>2.9</b> (0.8)	5.2**
Adjusting vehicle/climate controls	<b>2.8</b> (0.6)	1.5
Eating/drinking	<b>1.7</b> (0.3)	2.8
Talking/listening/dialing cell phone	<b>1.5</b> (0.5)	3.6
Smoking related	<b>0.9</b> (0.2)	1.0
Other distraction	<b>25.6</b> (3.1)	34.8***
Unknown distraction	<b>8.6</b> (2.7)	
Total	100.00	100.00

Stutts et al. (2001; 2005) Milloy & Caird (2011)

# Why Does Cell Phone Conversation (or Other In-vehicle Tasks) Affect Driving Performance?

Reaction time Increase, 0.25 seconds

Speed Decreases not found

Headway Increases not found

Lane keeping No effect

Eye movements Insufficient studies

Missed events Insufficient studies